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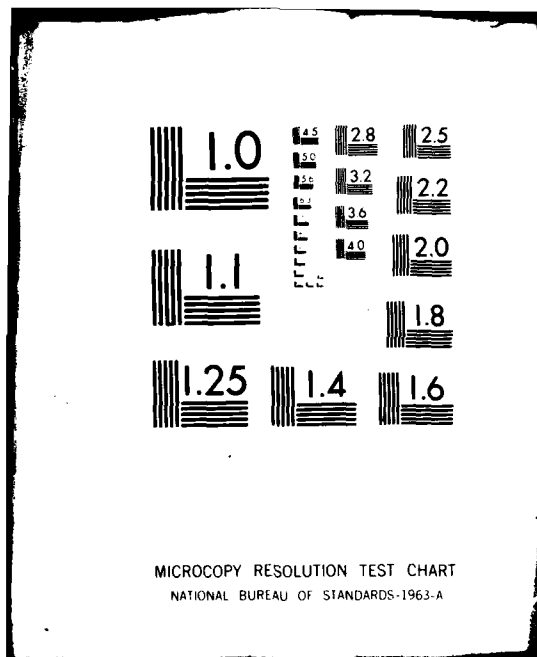
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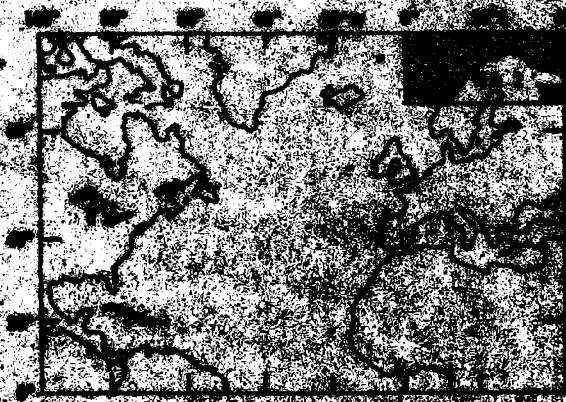
NAVAL OCEANOGRAPHIC OFFICE SPECIAL PUBLICATION 1400—NA 2

SURFACE CURRENTS

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ABSTRACT

THIS ATLAS, AND THE SERIES OF WHICH IT IS A PART, IS COMPUTER GENERATED AND AUTOMATICALLY PRINTED. IT MAKES AVAILABLE TO THE USER THE MOST RECENT SURFACE CURRENT DATA COLLECTED AND WILL BE UPDATED WHENEVER SUFFICIENT AMOUNTS OF DATA ARE ADDED TO THE DATA FILE. THIS AND THE OTHER ATLASES ARE BASED ON A FAST QUANTITY OF DATA AS COMPARED TO THE PREVIOUS MANUALLY-COMPILLED EDITIONS PRINTED IN THE MID-PRINTS.

THE SURFACE CURRENT INFORMATION IS GIVEN IN THE FORM OF A BRIEF, WHICH IS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE SURFACE CURRENT POSITION AND THE POSITION DETERMINED BY AN ILLUSTRATION OF THE SURFACE. THIS DIFFERENCE INDICATES THE SURFACE AND THE POSITION OF THE SURFACE.

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SURFACE CURRENTS

NORWEGIAN AND BARENTS SEAS



JANUARY 1978

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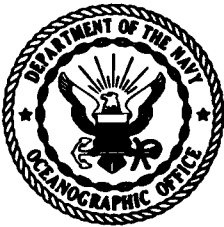
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WEGIAN AND BARENTS SEAS



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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

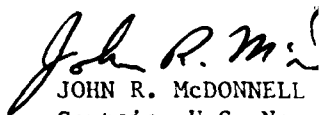
Messrs. Raymond J. Beauchesne* and William E. Boisvert made major contributions to this atlas.

*Mr. Beauchesne presently is employed by the Bureau of Naval Personnel.

FOREWORD

THIS ATLAS, ONE IN A SERIES OF 43 REGIONAL SURFACES, IS PRODUCED TO FULFILL A NEED OF NAVY PLANNING STAFFS AND INDUSTRIAL COMMUNITIES FOR THE LATEST AVAILABLE OCEAN SURFACE DATA. THESE ATLASES ADD TO THE WEALTH OF NAUTICAL INFORMATION USEFUL FOR TACTICAL PLANNING, NAVIGATIONAL SAFETY, AND SHIPPING ECONOMY. THE PRODUCTION AND WIDE DISSEMINATION OF THIS ATLAS ARE MADE POSSIBLE BY THE LATEST COMPUTER TECHNIQUES.

THE CONSTANT IMPROVEMENT IN THE QUALITY OF SURFACE DATA RECEIVED OVER THE YEARS IS MADE POSSIBLE LARGELY BY THE MOOD OF VOLUNTARY OBSERVERS IN RECENT YEARS. THE DEFENSE MAPPING AGENCY, OCEANOGRAPHIC OFFICE, AND THE USER OF THE ATLASES RELY ON THE OBSERVATIONS OF THE MAN WHO HAS "BEEN THERE." MARINERS, IN MAKING OBSERVATIONS, RENDER A SERVICE NOT ONLY TO THEMSELVES BUT ALSO TO THE GOVERNMENT AND THE SEA IN SHIPS." WITH THE ADVENT OF NUCLEAR POWER, NAVIGATION AIDS, AND 300,000-TON SHIPS, UP-TO-DATE, RAPIDLY CHANGING ENVIRONMENTAL AND NAVIGATIONAL INFORMATION HAS BECOME INCREASINGLY IMPORTANT.


JOHN R. McDONNELL
Captain, U.S. Navy
Commander

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THE IMPROVEMENT IN THE QUALITY OF SURFACE CURRENT DATA IN RECENT YEARS IS MADE POSSIBLE LARGELY BY THE MORE THOROUGH REPORTS OF MARINERS IN RECENT YEARS. THE DEFENSE MAPPING AGENCY, THE NAVY, AND THE USER OF THE ATLASES RELY ON THE PERSONAL OBSERVATION WHO HAS "BEEN THERE." MARINERS, IN REPORTING THEIR OBSERVATIONS, SERVE NOT ONLY TO THEMSELVES BUT ALSO TO ALL "WHO ARE IN SHIPS." WITH THE ADVENT OF NUCLEAR POWER, ELECTRONIC AND 300,000-TON SHIPS, UP-TO-DATE, RAPIDLY DISSEMINATED NAVIGATIONAL INFORMATION HAS BECOME INCREASINGLY IMPORTANT.

John R. McDonnell
JOHN R. McDONNELL
Captain, U.S. Navy
Commander

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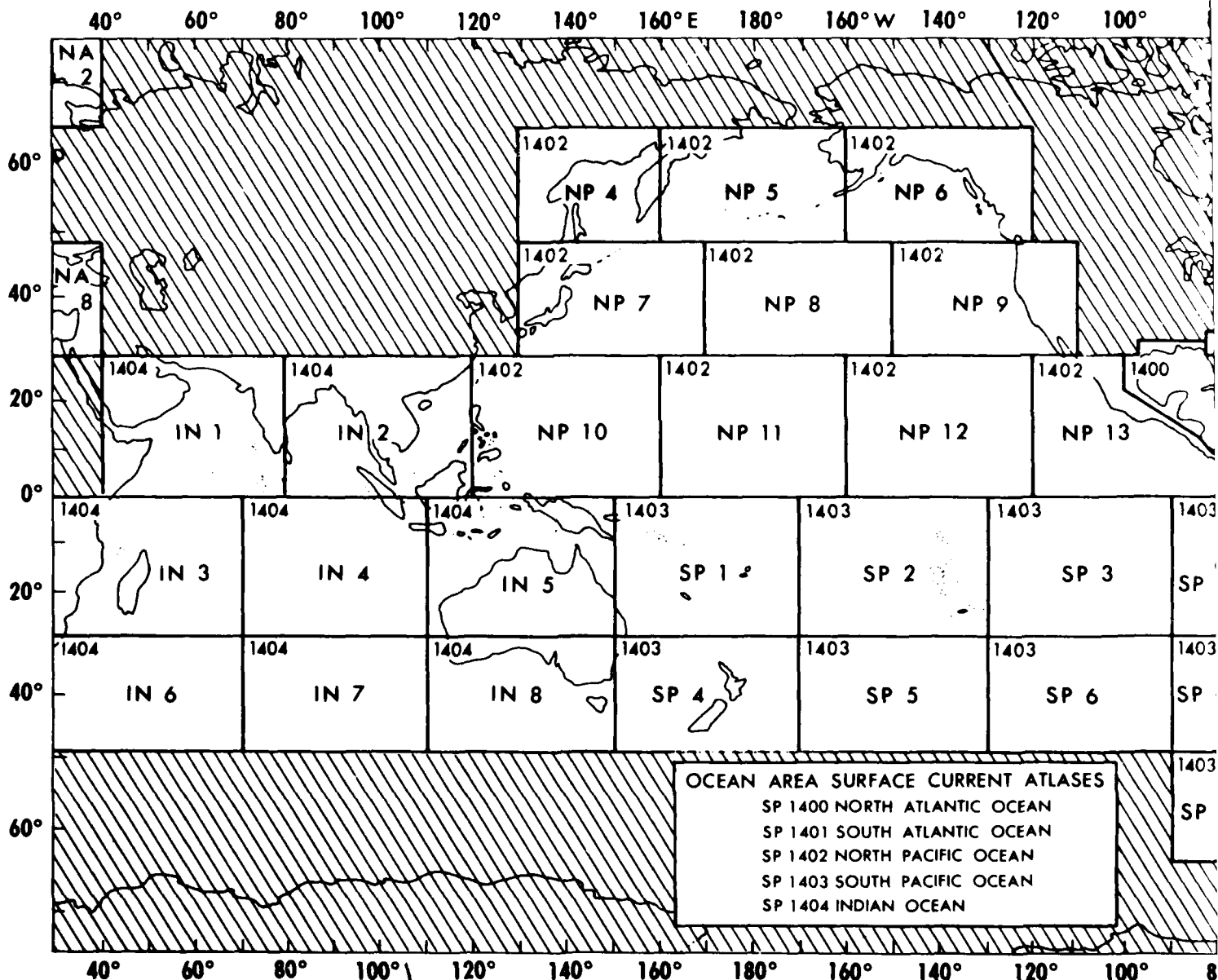
SURFACE CURRENT ATLASES

THIS SERIES OF COMPUTERIZED ATLASES REPLACES THE OLD HYDROGRAPHIC BUREAU ATLASES OF SURFACE CURRENTS (HOP 566, 568, 569, 570) WHICH WERE MANUALLY COMPILED FROM DATA OBTAINED DURING THE PERIOD 1903 - 1936. THESE NEW ATLASES CONFORM TO THE STANDARD NAVY OCEAN AREA AND REGION INDEX LIMITS SHOWN BELOW. E.G., 300 SP 1402-NP TO COVERS NORTH PACIFIC REGION TO EAST OF THE PHILIPPINES.

THESE ATLASES COVER THE OCEAN AREA TO THE NORTH OF 60°N AND TO THE SOUTH OF 60°S. THE ATLASES ARE AVAILABLE IN MICROFILM AND PAPER FORM.

RECENT IMPROVEMENTS IN THE DATA FILE ASSURE THE INCLUSION OF THE LATEST, HIGH QUALITY SURFACE CURRENT DATA AVAILABLE. THE FILE NOW CONTAINS MORE THAN 4,200,000 OBSERVATIONS AND A GENERAL UPDATE OF THE FILE WILL BE MADE

INDEX

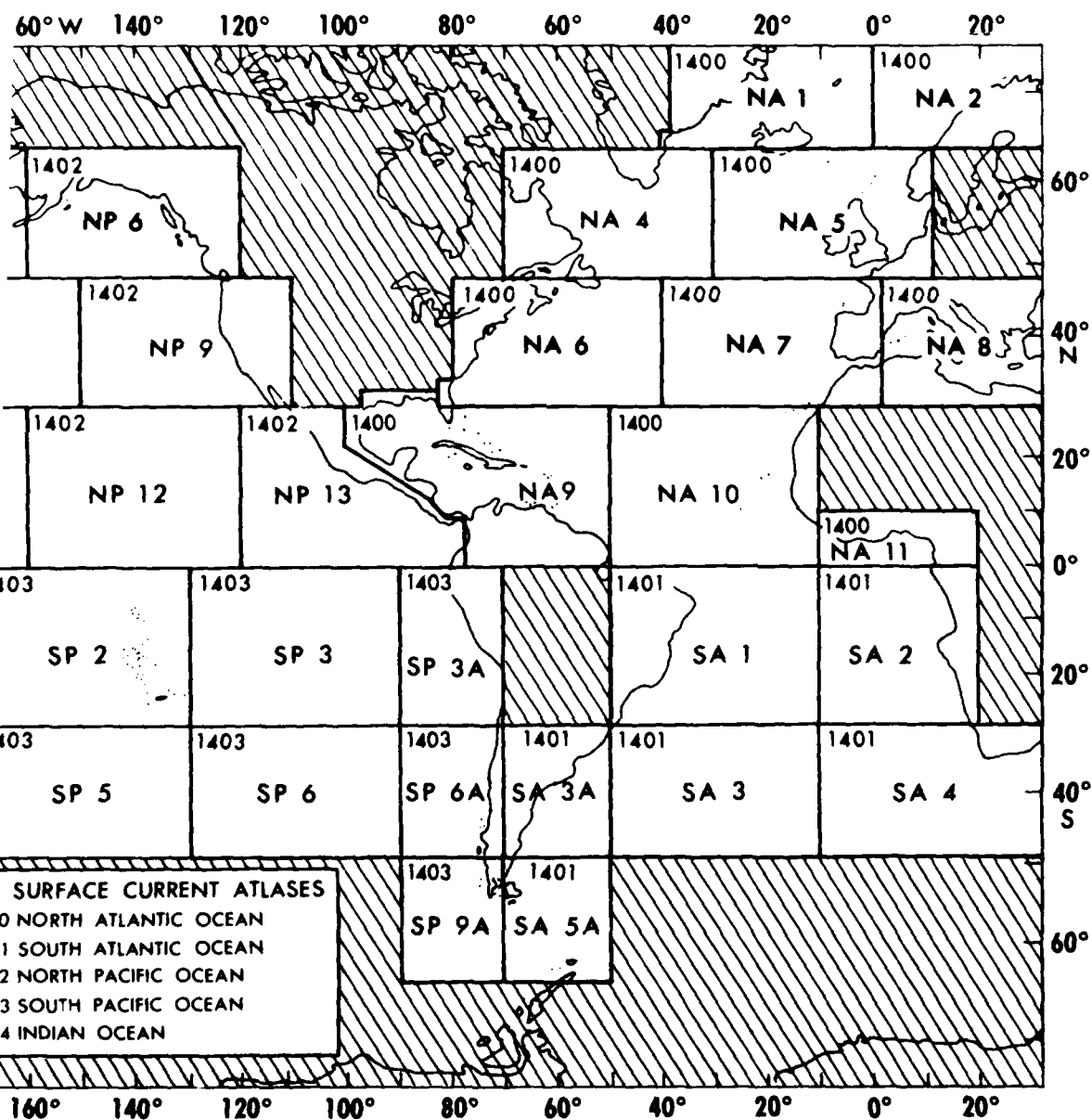


CURRENT ATLASES

AS AMOUNTS OF NEW DATA WARRANT, MOST LIKELY EVERY 12 - 18 MONTHS.

THESE GRAPHICS MAY NOT BE TRULY REPRESENTATIVE OF THE ACTUAL FLOW IN SUCH AREAS AS THE NORTH SEA, PERSIAN GULF, GULF OF THAILAND, AND YELLOW SEA WHERE CURRENTS ARE STRONGLY TIDAL. FOR SUCH AREAS, OTHER SOURCES DESCRIBING PREDICTABLE HOURLY CHANGES OF TIDAL CURRENTS SHOULD BE CONSULTED.

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Introduction

The Surface Current Data File, from which these atlases are derived, consists primarily of over four million ship set and drift observations. These data were collected by the Netherlands, Japan, Britain, France, and the United States. The file is supplemented by several thousand Geomagnetic Electrokinetograph (GEK) observations, mostly Japanese. The file spans the period from the early 1850's to the present. The earliest observations were collected by the Netherlands and Great Britain; those of the 1960's through the present are primarily United States data.

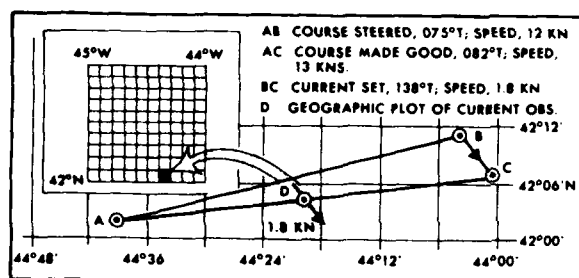
General Quality

The quality of this data file is considered high for this type of derived value. The data have been carefully screened for duplication; observations taken under adverse conditions (i.e. high winds and waves, time between observations greater than 12 hours) have been eliminated when warranted. Consideration was given to the reliability of the observer; doubtful shipboard computations of set and drift were edited; and observations with erroneous locations (mostly observations on land) have been eliminated. The accepted data are considered most useful when used collectively as in summaries where a number of observations show trends.

General Observation Technique

The set (direction) and drift (speed) are computed by the navigator from the difference between the dead reckoning (DR) position and the position determined by any type of navigational fix. The drift can be determined along any straight line track and includes all factors which cause changes in the DR position. When a fix is obtained, the current set (direction) is FROM the DR position TO the fix; the drift (speed) is equal to the distance in nautical miles between the DR and the fix, divided by the number of hours since the last fix. For successive observations, the TO POSITION of one observation becomes the FROM POSITION of the next observation.

Because the influence of current may vary along a ship's track, the MEAN POSITION of the track is assigned as the geographic location of the current observation. An example of a current computation is shown in the figure below.

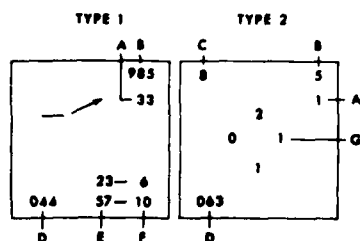


EXAMPLE OF A SURFACE CURRENT (SHIP'S DRIFT) OBSERVATION

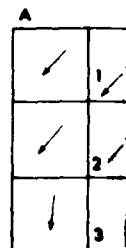
Data Presentation

The following legend shows two types of surface current presentations by 1° quadrangle, type 1 with 12 or more observations and type 2 with fewer than 12 observations. Where there are 11 or fewer observations within a 1° quadrangle, the total number of observations is shown within the 90° quadrant containing the observations.

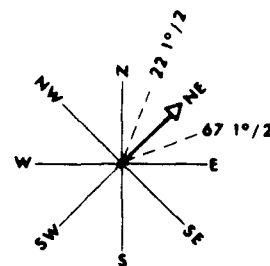
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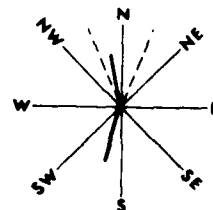
- A NUMBER OF CALMS (INCLUDED IN TOTAL OBSERVATIONS).
- B TOTAL OBSERVATIONS (999 ALSO USED FOR 1000 OR MORE OBSERVATIONS).
- C MEAN SPEED (0.8 KNOT) FOR ALL OBSERVATIONS.
- D VECTOR RESULTANT DIRECTION (°T) FOR ALL OBSERVATIONS.
- E PERCENT FREQUENCIES (57% PRIMARY DIRECTION, 23% SECONDARY DIRECTION).
- F MEAN SPEEDS (1.0 KNOT PRIMARY DIRECTION, 0.6 KNOT SECONDARY DIRECTION).
- G NUMBER OF OBSERVATIONS BY QUADRANT.



If there are 12 or more observations by vector resultants as follows:

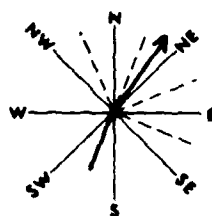
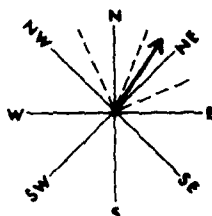
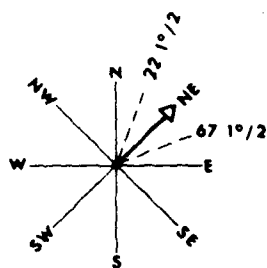


- (1) Persistent Current - 60 percent or more of all observations fall within a 45° sector of the 8-point compass.
- (2) Prevailing Current - 45° or more of all observations fall within a 45° sector of the 8-point compass.



- (4) Bizonal Flow - Practically all observations are concentrated in opposite pairs of sectors, and one pair contains at least 80 percent as many observations as the other pair. This generally indicates variability that occurs in zones of entrainment between opposing currents (see examples A and quadrangles 1, 2, and 3).

If there are 12 or more observations in a 1° quadrangle, the surface current is depicted by vector resultants as follows:

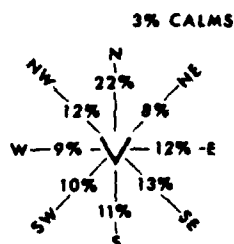
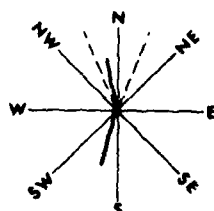


(1) Persistent Current - 60 percent or more of all observations fall within a 45° sector of the 8-point compass.

(2) Prevailing Current - 70 percent or more of all observations fall within two adjacent 45° sectors.

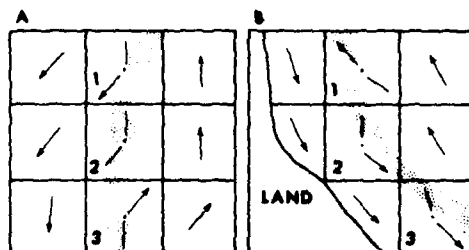
(3) Primary Current with Secondary Direction -
(a) Primary Current - 50 percent or more of all observations fall within three adjacent 45° sectors.

(b) Secondary Direction - 20 percent or more of all observations fall within a 45° sector, and the two resultant vector directions are separated by more than 90° of arc.

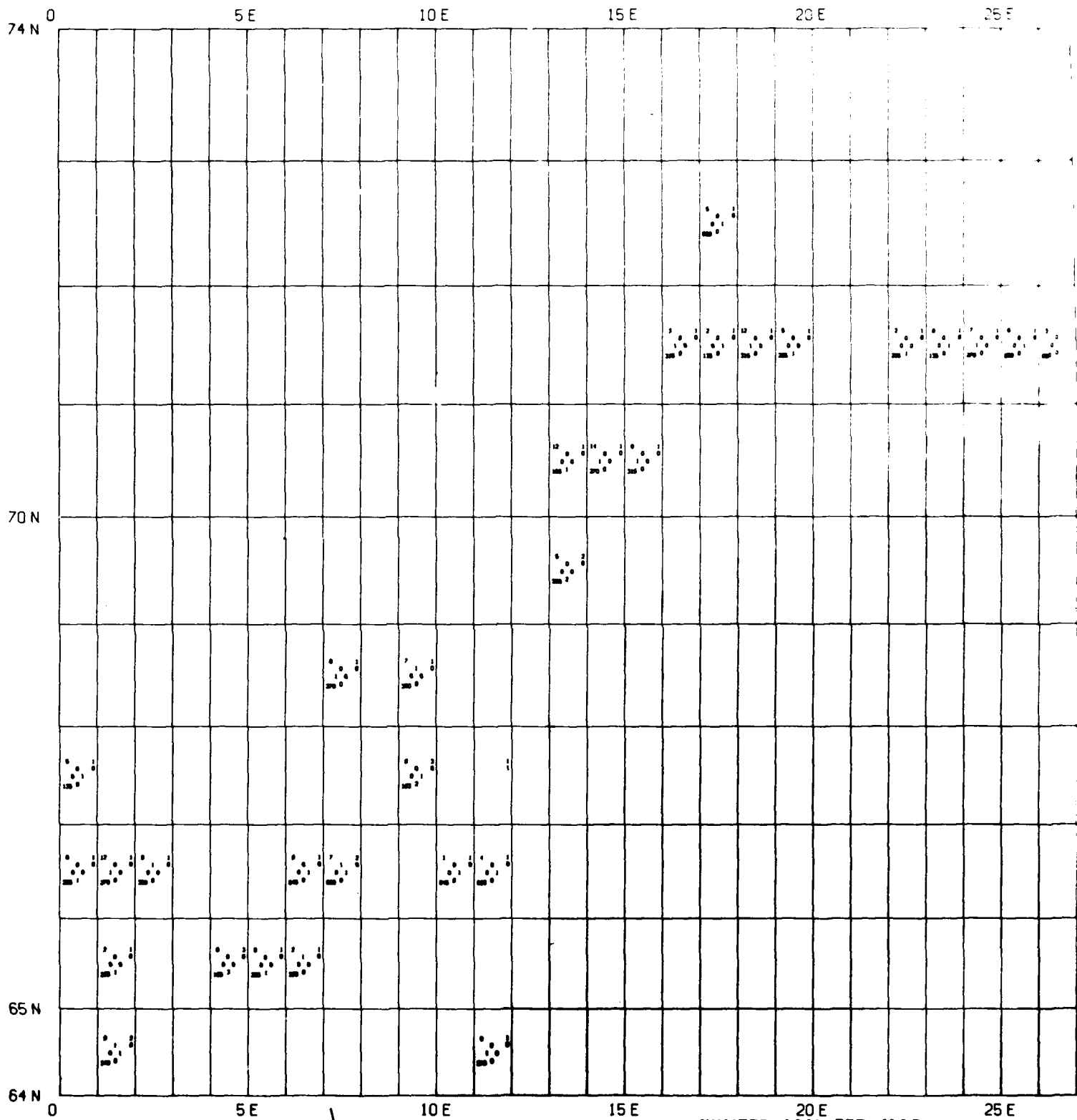


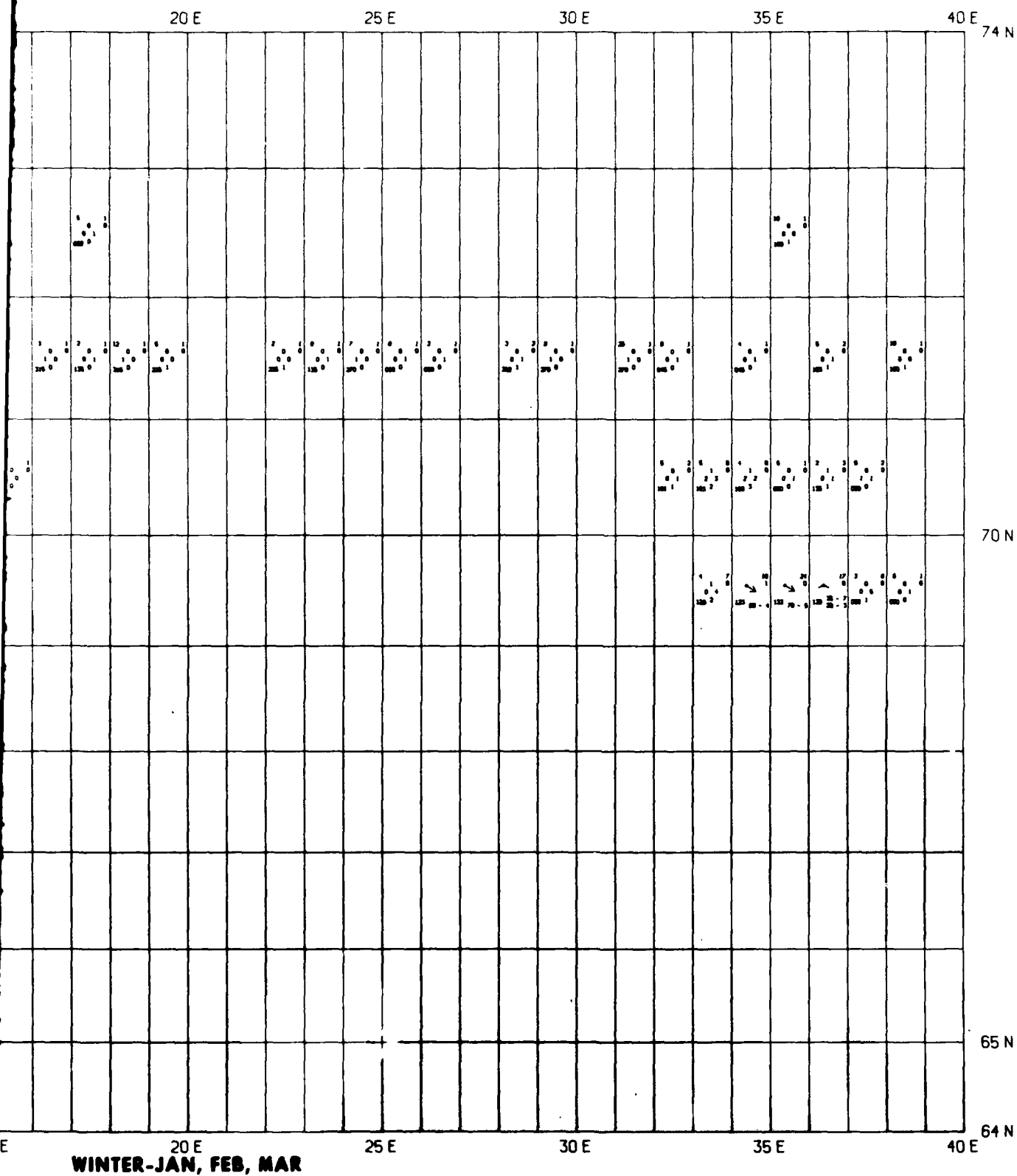
(4) Bizonal Flow - Practically all observations are concentrated in opposite pairs of 45° sectors, and one pair contains at least 80 percent as many observations as the opposite pair. This generally indicates variability that occurs in zones of entrainment between opposing currents (see examples A and B, quadrangles 1, 2, and 3).

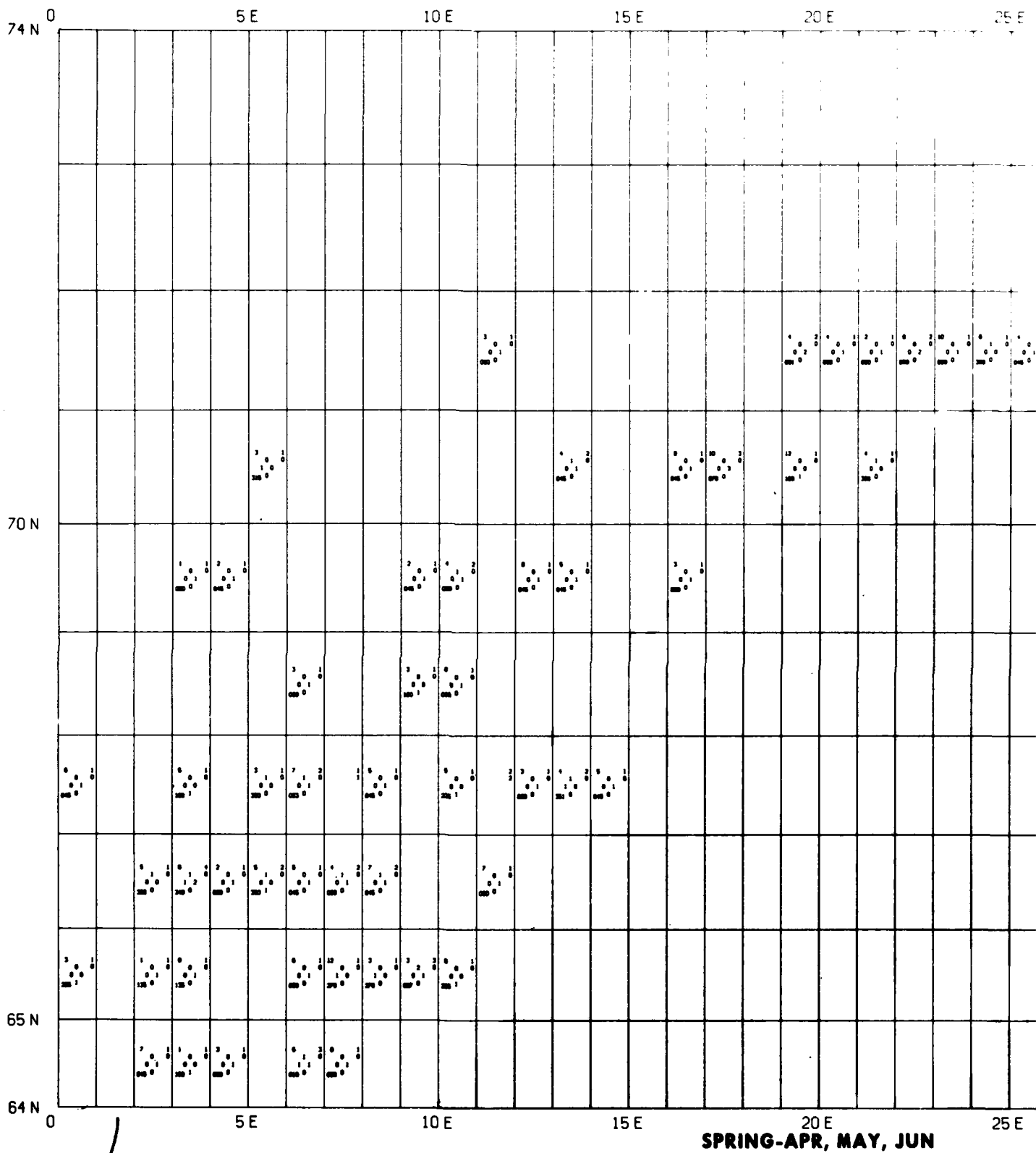
(5) Variable Current - The 45° sector with most observations has less than 25 percent of all observations; direction is indeterminate.



Q







15 E

20 E

25 E

30 E

35 E

40 E 74 N

70 N

65 N

15 E

20 E

25 E

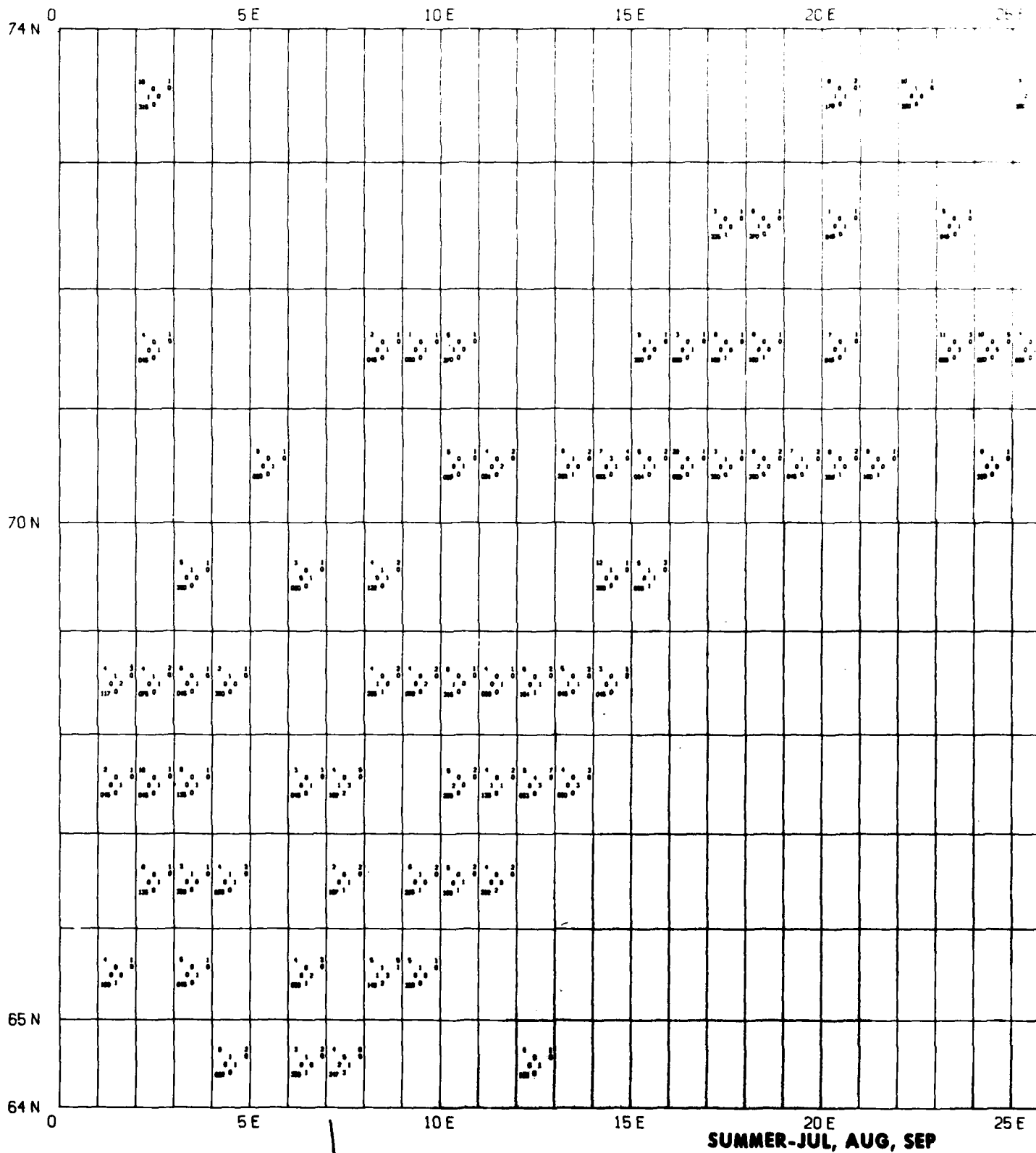
30 E

35 E

40 E 64 N

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Q



20 E

25 E

30 E

35 E

40 E

74 N

20 E

25 E

30 E

35 E

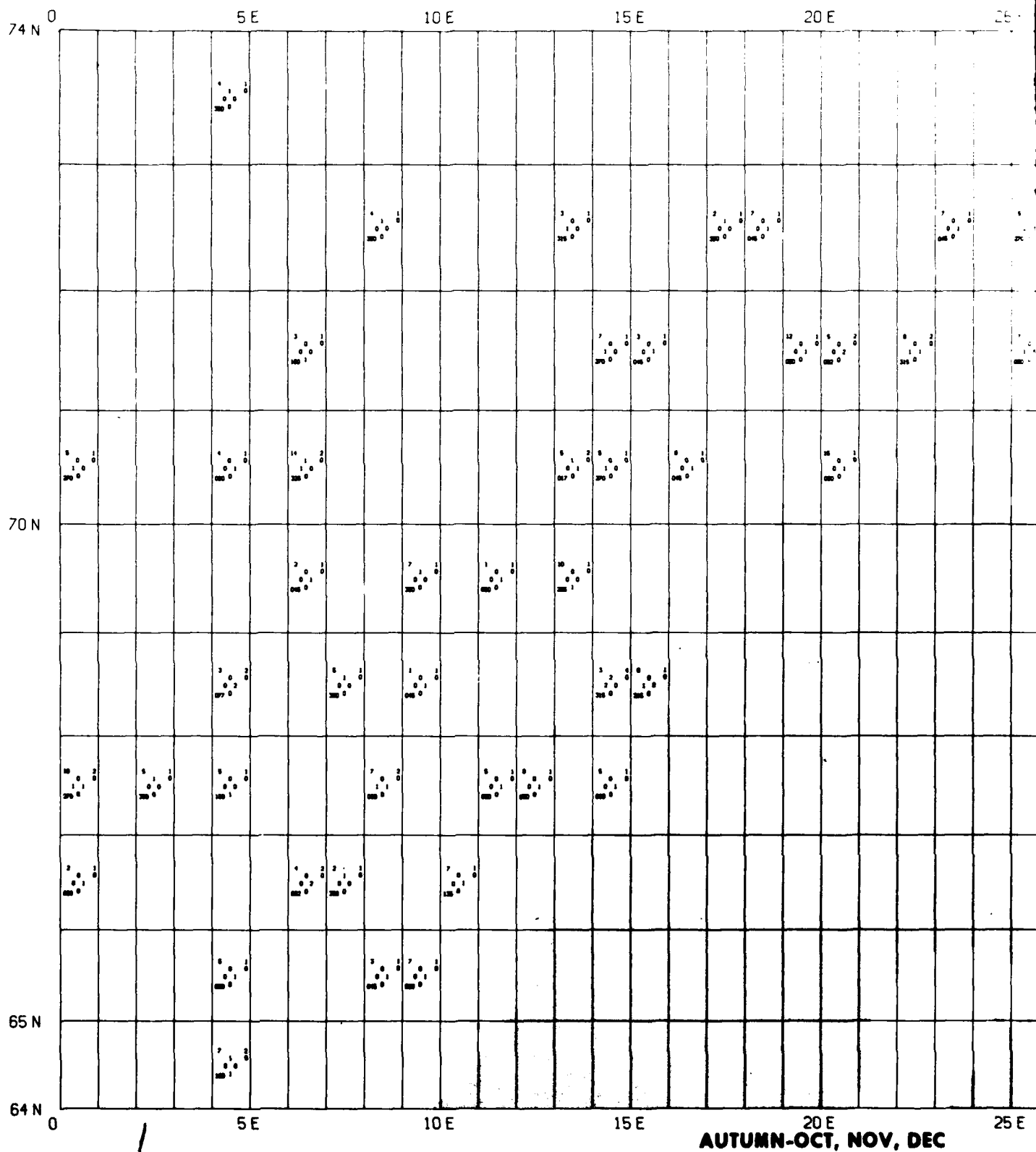
40 E

65 N

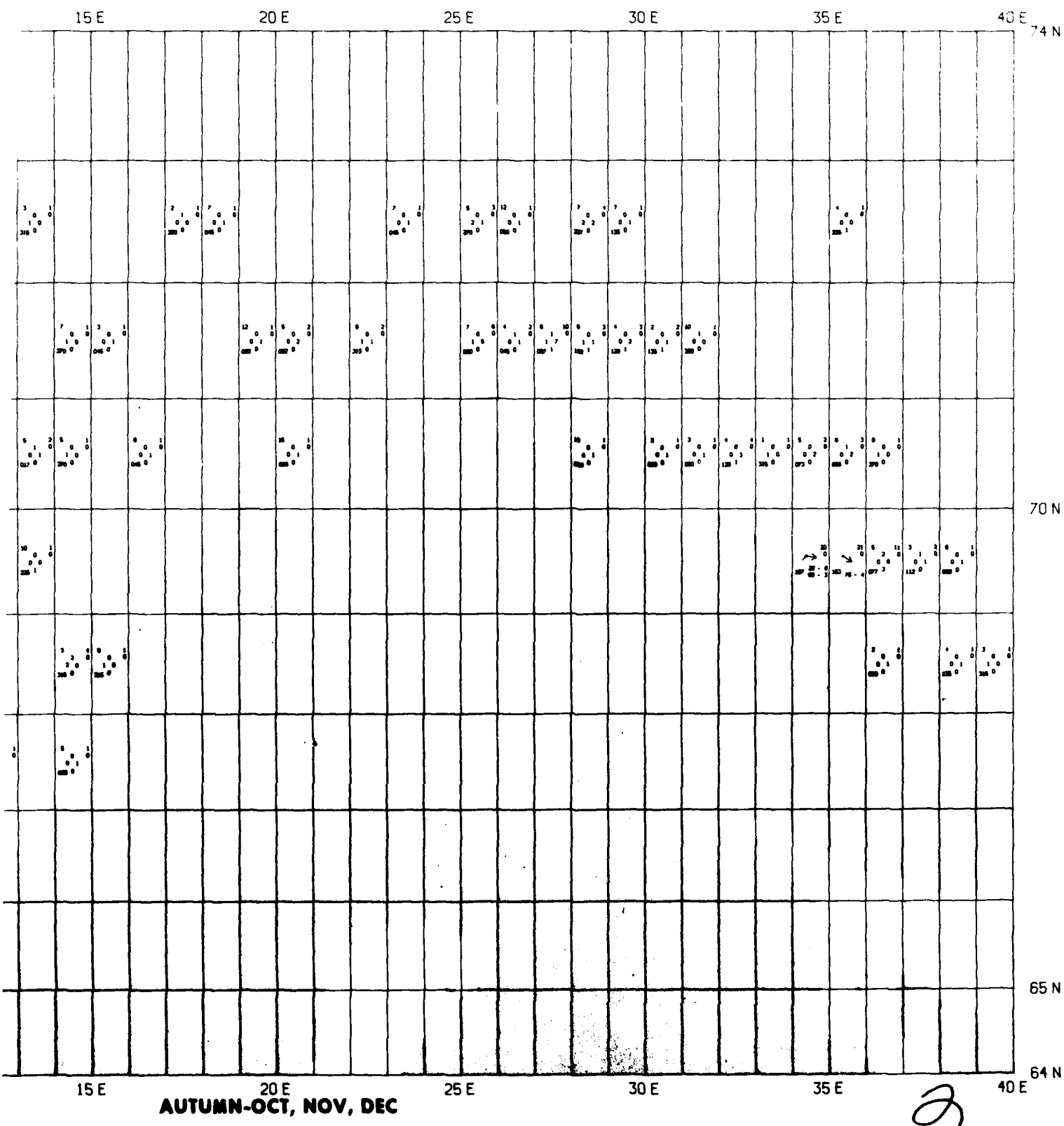
64 N

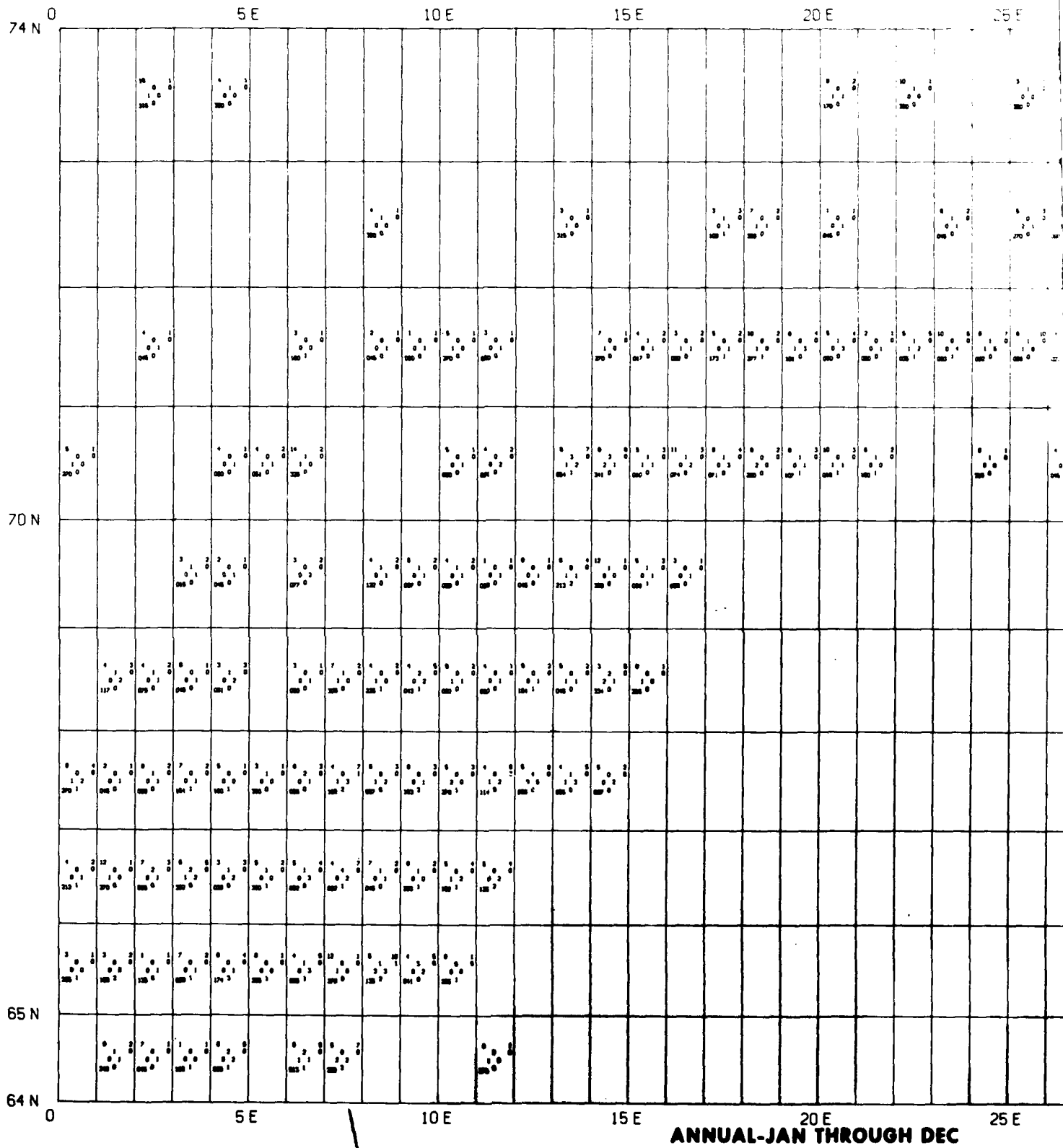
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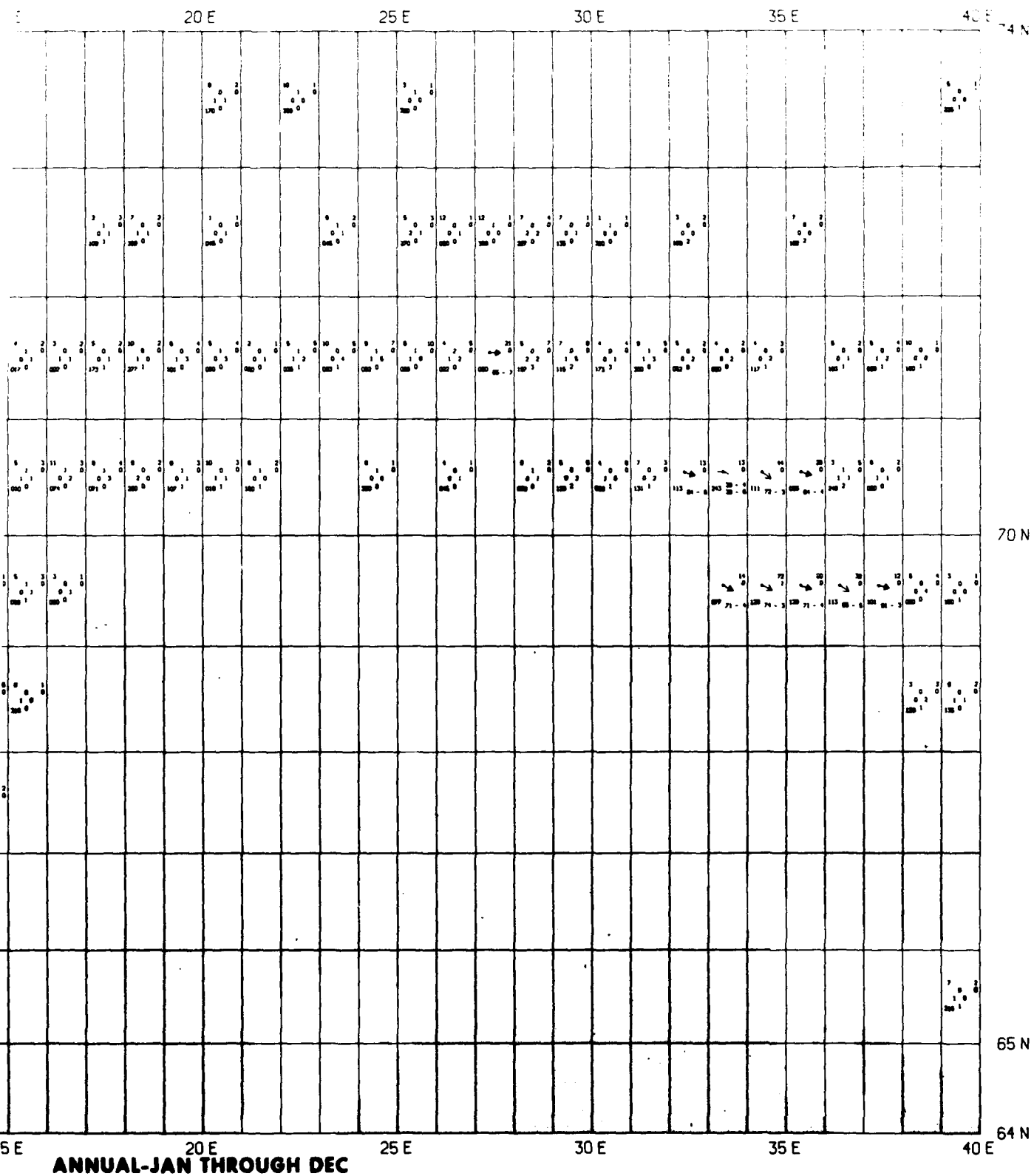
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NOO SP1400 - NA2	AID-A085	445	
4. TITLE (and Subtitle)	5. TYPE OF REPORT & PERIOD COVERED		
SURFACE CURRENTS. NORWEGIAN AND BARENTS SEAS.	Final		
7. AUTHOR(s)	8. CONTRACT OR GRANT NUMBER(s)		
Naval Oceanographic Office NSTL Station Bay St. Louis, MS 39522	(13) 286		
9. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME AND ADDRESS	10. PROGRAM ELEMENT, PROJECT, TASK AREA & WORK UNIT NUMBERS		
Naval Oceanographic Office	(11) 198A		
11. CONTROLLING OFFICE NAME AND ADDRESS	12. REPORT DATE		
	January 1978		
	13. NUMBER OF PAGES		
	14		
14. MONITORING AGENCY NAME & ADDRESS (if different from Controlling Office)	15. SECURITY CLASS. (of this report)		
(14) NA-SP-1400-NA-5	16. DECLASSIFICATION/DOWNGRADING SCHEDULE		
18. DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT (of this Report)			
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17. DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT (of the abstract entered in Block 20, if different from Report)			
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Surface Currents Norwegian Sea Barents Sea			
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